Packing and Storing Apples.

In the majority of cases the reason why an apple orchard is not profitable is frequently because sufficient care is not exercised in harvesting and storing the fruit. Aside from the general precautions regarding knocking off apples, picking when too green or too ripe, and mixing different varieties in one barrel, there are other and more important points in regard to the harvesting to which the attention should be often called.

The sorting of apples is a matter upon which many farmers are either ignorant or negligent. If a crop is worth raising at all it is worth sorting properly at the harvest. All apples should be carefully graded into three grades. The first or A grade should contain fruit of the finest quality, fit to he put upon good markets and to be kept until spring. The second grade may be disposed of in the fall and early winter sales, may supply the local market, or be used largely for home consumptson. The third grade includes those popularly known as "cider apples," but which should be used more properly for drying and immediate consump. tion. There are always plenty of neighbors who are ready to pay a fair price for the "culls." If these are to be used for cider they should be again sorted, and the partially decayed or very wormy ones thrown to the hogs.

Very few farmers know what constitutes a first-grade apple in city markets. In general, it may be said, that first grades should not be over-ripe, neither very green and undeveloped as those which often grow in the centre of a thick tree, should not be onesided or "scabby," not jammed or dirty, and, above all. not wormy. There are certain worm-holes, however, which do not make an apple second class, but they are not common. If the worm hole be recent, small and through the apple from end to end, it does not usually lessen the keeping qualities or appearance. If the "blow end" or "stem end" of the apple be filled with chips, however and the portions adjacent to the openings of the worm hole be red and discolored, or if an opening is made anywhere in the side of the fruit, then the apple is second class. Apples apparently sound, but which have lain under the tree until they have become withered or dirty, are not first-class. Some uniformity in size among first-class fruit should be secured. Very small apples are apt to be green and immature; very large ones, especially if highly colored, are usually over-ripe and will not keep long. Baldwins and others which are attacked by e dry rot are second or third class. No ight, spongy apples should be packed with the first grade. As far as possible first grades should have the stems on, and should be free from all rust and leaves. It may be true that very few of the apples in an average orchard are first-class truit, but it pays to pack those few by themselves, nevertheless. If not sorted the whole crop will sell for second class fruit. The fruit put upon the market by farmers as first class fruit often contains much that will rank as third class.

In making the second grade the apple grower is left more to his own liking. He should know how long he wishes this fruit to keep and should sort and pack accordingly, being guided by experience and good and relatives that he had left policies in how, another competitor has entered into sense as to how good or bad an apple must be to keep in good condition for a certain length of time, It is a mistaken notion that commission men and apple dealers take the packer's word for the contents of the barrel, unless indeed the packer has established his reputation. Barrels are opened and the contsnts examined. The fruit sells upon its merits.

When the apples are packed in the barrels the lower head should be faced with two or three layers of average sample apples placed in circles and with the stem end down. The fruit may then be put in in small quantities at a time, taking care that it is settled down firmly. The barrel should be lightly shaken two or three times at intervals during the packing. On the upper end alse place a facing of fruit with stem ends up. The barrel should be a little more than full. Squeeze it down with a screw press and put-the head in neatly. A neat, clean barrel is worth ten per cent. more than a dirty and bungling Use new, clean apple barrels. The barrel should be so tightly packed that its contents will not rattle when it is rolled.

It is not a good plan to pile apples in heaps or to cart them into the barn to "sweat" before they are packed. The extra handling is expensive and injures the fruit. Before being stored for winter, however, the barrels should be put under an open shed, or turned on their sides and left in the orchard. They will need a rough protection of canvas or boards during a heavy rain. Having lain a tew days they are ready to be stored. The third-class fruit, which will not be barrelled, may be left in piles under the trees until the remainder of the fruit is disposed of. It is a good plan to bury Golden Russets. Unless the cellar is an exceptionally good one, they will wither and become almost worthless by spring. Bury in much the same way as potatoes are buried, using plenty of straw. They will keep till April, when they will be fresh, plump and crisp, and worth the highest price.

Apples should not be stored too soon. If barreled for a couple of weeks or more before storing shey will keep as well or better. The only secrets in storing are to keep the fruit dry and cold. Few cellars are cool enough to keep winter apples well. The colder they can be kept and not freeze the better. A cellar with stone walls built in gravel soil, and with a good ventilation, is the best for keeping apples. Few cellars which have to be drained keep them well. It the bottom of the cellar is the natural gravel, and is never wet, so much the better. Cement floors are not usually desirable. Next to a good natural gravel floor, a brick floor laid without mortar is best. If the walls and articles in the cellar get mouldy, it is no fit place for storing apples. If the fruit is kept dry but warm, it loses its crisp. ness and flavor and keeps poorly. The temperature should be even. If the temperature of the cellar can be regulated by letting in or excluding air, a thermometer should be had, and it should be kept as near freezing as possible. If apples are to be kept for very late spring and early summer markets, ice should be supplied to the cellar after the weather becomes warm. Set the barre bricks or blocks, two or three inches from

the floor, keep the cellar dry and cold, and

if the apples are well packed they will keep until April or May .- American Cultivator.

Apparitions of Dying Persons. A correspondent writes: Twenty-six years ago, during the siege of Delhi, there was a bandsman in the same regiment as myself, remarkable as being the second tall. est man in it, and a very good Christian of the Roman Catholic faith. On the day I refer to our regiment was off picquet duty, and taking a much needed rest in camp. The bandsman—who, like his fellow musicians at the siege, had to use a rifle instead ot a musical instrument—suddenly awoke from a disturbed sleep, sat up in his bed and exclaimed, "Oh, dear! what a dream I have had!" Our camp color man and myself were in the same tent with him, and the former asked him what he had been dreaming of. He replied, "I have just dreamt that we were engaged and that I was hit fair in the throat with a bullet; I'll take it as a warning, for I feel confident the first skirmish we have that I shall be done for." The camp color-man remarked, "Why, man, there is no use taking notice of dreams." The bandsman replied that he would take notice and go at once to the priest, which he accordingly did. The next morning about 4 o'clock the alarm sounded to arms, as the enemy had made a sortie from the city in force, and a determined one it was (9th July, 1847). The bandsman was in the same company as myself, and went through the day's work safely until about three o'clock in the afternoon. My company at that time had retired back to our own position, and were standing formed in close order, each man falling out as his name was called to drink a glass of grog, and then taking his place in the ranks again. The bandsman had just resumep his place again on the right of the comdany when a bullet struck him in the apple of the throat and he fell dead. During the siege, which lasted from the 8th of June till the 14th of September, we used to send our wounded and sick men every month to the depot on the hills where the wives and children of the regiment had been left when the mutiny broke out. Strange to say the wife of the bandsman had told the other wives that she knew her husband was killed, as he had appeared at her bedside on a certain date, and that he was pointing to his throat, which seemed to be covered with blood. She was so convinced that her husband was amongst the slain that while waiting for news from headquarters she donned widow's weeds at once. When she received the usual monthly letter she found by it that the time of the appearance of the apparition and the date of her husband's fall corresponded.

Found By a Dream.

Recently, says the Memphis Avalanche, Samuel Dreyfus, for many years deputy sheriff in charge of the Criminal Court, died at his residence in this city of an affection of the luugs. Three days afterwards one of his sons visited Dr. Goodyear and inquired if his father had left any of his private papers with him, as it was well known the deceased had been a member of several benevolent institutions in Memphis, and a look over those papers found at home revealed but one policy on his life, and that was in the order of the Knights and Ladies of honor. It was known to his family other organizations of a similar order to the | the great walking match: "The baby amount of \$10,000. Dr. Goodyear, who had been on intimate terms with the deceased, did not remember his having left any papers with him, but to be certain, carefully examined the contents of his safe, but failed to find any. Benjamin K. Pullen, formerly chief clerk in the sheriff's office, was also questioned by the son of the decessed, but he, too, did not remember any papers being left in his care. Three days afterward the brotherin-law of the deceased called on Dr. Goodyear, and made the same statement regarding the missing policies as had the son. Another search was made, but it, too, proved fruitless. One recent afternoon, so relates Benjamin K. Pullen, he fell asleep in his office and dreamel that Samuel Dreyfus appeared before him and asked :- "What has become of my papers which I gave you while you were in charge of the sheriff's office?" He answered, "They are safe where I placed them," and, suddenly awaking, proceeded at once to the sheriff's office, which is on the floor above, and found the missing package intact, where he had placeed it many months ago.

The package was without delay turned over to the family of the deceased, and in it were the missing policies.

A Boy of the Period chooses his Profession.

A young Austin man recently married a rich widow, who died shortly after the ceremony, and left a bereaved widower and a large amount of property. One day he was visiting at the house of a friend who had a family of four little boys, and the widower began quizzing them.

"Well, George, what are you going to be when you grow up?" he inquired. "I guess I'll be a poet," answered the little fellow.

"And what are you going to try and do, "I'm going to be an artist."

"An artist, ah! And what do you think you will adopt as a profession, Eddie?"

"Pa says he is going to make a minister out of me.

"That's good, very good. Now, Frankie, let me hear what you intend to be." "I'm going in for money."

"Going into a money-making business. Well, what is it?"

"I'm going to be a rich widower, I am."

Who Were There.

Two dogs, which ought to have known better, got into a fight in the alley in the rear of a hotel yesterday, and in two minutes there was a jam of people around them. A servant in the third-story window raised the sash and upset a pan of flour with such aim that not over four or five of the crowd escaped marking. Among the "floury" afterward indentified on the street were two judges, two 'doctors, three lawyers, four city officials, five merchants, two insurance men, and a banker. Canines having a mill in prospect will be reasonably sure of a respectable crowd in attendance.

Mr. Tennyson has been reading his poems to the Czır at Copenhagen.

The Baby Walks.

I received a very important letter this week: It contained the announcement that "The baby walks." It is with no desire to pun that I say that this is a great step for-

ward for the baby. Of course this event has not been entirely unexpected in our family. I have been looking every day for the news for some time past. Our baby has been a remarkable baby from the very first, and a large number of his immediate relatives have been waiting with bated breath for the tidings that his long journey had commenced. The particulars of the auspicious event are not to han 1 but I can see in my mind's eye just how the wonderful occurrence took place. The baby is out in the country staying with his "sisters and his cousins and his aunts" and I suppose if they had been near enough to a telegraph office they would have sent me a dispatch about the supreme event. Although the baby's fat legs are ridiculously sturdy, he has had all along a great diffidence in trusting to them. Now, last Sunday I held, and till maintain that the baby took one distinct step towards his devoted father. The news was incredulously received as being too good to be true, and the whole family, from his grandmother to the kitchen girl, collected around to see if he would take another, but the little rascal seemed to think it was the biggest kind of a joke to bring his father's reputation for veracity into question by laughing and holding on to a chair, but refusing all the while to move away from it. It was all in vain that I held out my hands and all the endearing inducements I could to get him to take the necessary steps to come to me. He would keep one hand on the chair and reach out with the other but not until he had clenched his pudgy hand around my finger would he let go the chair. Oace had enticed him in this manner to quit the chair, and then suddenly withdrew my hands from his, leaving him standing alone. He hovered a moment in wavering indecision and then instead of stepping forward set emphatically down and resumed his favorite style of locomotion. He never crept as an ordinary baby would have done, but sort of hitched along. He would sit down, and, putting a hand now one side of him and again on the other, his fat little body swaying this way and that would hitch along with his little dumplings of feet ahead of him like a railway cowcatcher, and in this way he moved over the floor in a sitting posture at a speed that was wonderful. Practice had made him so perfect at this sort of movement that he evidently came to look on walking as an ornamental superfluity. I was most comical to see him forge ahead, as the boat racers call it, with both hands

A Boot-Black's Eulogy.

walks." - Detroit Free Press.

"Brandy is dead!" So the men said, so the women said, and so the children called to each other as a piece of news.

full holding them up from the floor and sway-

ing forward without any help from them.

He occasionally took to his feet, and with

breathless haste would work his way along

the wall in a hand in hand fashion until

getting too elated at his new excitement,

would upsed and roll helplessly over on the

carpet. These accidents shook his confidence

for the time being in the stability of things

but happily a baby's memory is as short as

a baby, and the perils of pedestrianism were

braved again and again. Often the poor

little fellow looked like a battle-scarred

veteran after his tumbles, but it is a lucky

thing that babies are exceedingly elastic,

otherwise the population of this country

would not be as great as it is now. Any-

A drunken, good-for-nothing. A so-called man whose brain had become dissolved in liquor, whose mind was enfeebled, and who had disappointed everybody by not dying in the gutter, instead of having the roof of a tenement house over his head.

Why should anyone grieve when such a vagabond passes away? The world may owe him room for his boues to rest, but nothing further. So in "Brandy's" case men said that he was well out of the way, and women clattered their dishes in the rooms below, and cared not for the presence of the dead. When the undertaker came to bear the body away a dozen people crowded into the

room, and among them was a boot-black. Some said that "Brandy" looked well in a coffin; others spoke lightly about his face having at last lost its ruby color, and the dead pauper was no more than a dog in their minds, and why should he have been? One can be a man or he can be a vagabond. If he becomes a vagabond let him lose the respect of men. All had a heartless remark except the boot-black. He stood at the head of the coffin and looked fron face to face and said:

"Brandy was low-down, and he died like a beast, and you are all sneering at him ! Did any one among you ever give him a chance? Did he have a home when he was a boy? Did men try to encourage bim and guide him aright? Is there a man in this room who ever took him by the hand and spoke one kind word? Didn't everybody abuse and ill-treat him? Didn't everybody look upon him as a dog?"

There was no answer. "Aye! Brandy was low down!" whispered the boy as he laid his hand on the coffin. "He was ragged and hungry, and poor and homeless, and without one single friend. What man among you could have stood out against it any better? Poor old man! They know all about it in Heaven! Let me help to carry him down. '

And when the dead had been driven away, and the boy had disappeared, more than one man said:

"After all, we might have made it easier for the poor old man. I wonder that some of us never sought to make a man of him, instead of helping him down."

Paris Pavements.

After numerous experiments with different kinds of pavement in Paris the plan finally adopted is to form a bed of lime concrete for base, and then deposit on the narrow side blocks of pinewood, previously steeped in tar, and of the size of ordinary bricks. Between every row an interstice is left, one-quarter of an inch wide, filled up by gravel and sand, well rammed in, the whole being coated over with another concrete where tar is the binding medium. Experience has tested this plan to be next to perfect.

Business Wisdom.

It is an encouraging indication to notice that many of the great industrial corporations of the country, with no souls to save," are earnestly working for the prohibition of the drink traffic, from purely business considerations. The hard logic of facts has demonstrated to them that it does not pay to employ men who drink, if abstainers can be obtained. The only wender is that any business man, employing labor, should ignore this fact.

The Grand Trunk railway encourages all its employees to sign the pledge, and all are prohibited from drinking at all while on duty. The Hon. Minister of Railways for the Dominion issued an order to discharge any employee of the Intercolonial railway found intoxicated at any time, whether on duty or not. Several of the leading American railways require total abstinance of all those in their service. The Grand Trunk officials prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors at all the refreshment rooms under it control, and they are using all the influence they can to prevent the License boards in the Province from granting any liquor licenses near any of their stations, because of the increased danger to the passengers and to the road.

The Kingston and Pembroke railway company have, this year, set themselves earnestly at work to prevent any tavern licenses being issued along their line, but have not been, as yet, entirely successful. Within a mile or so of one licensed house on this line two unfortunate men have laid down on the track while inebriated, within a few weeks. One of them was badly maimed for life and the other was killed. In both cases there are wives and children left in poverty, unprovided for. Surely such causes, producing such effects, must yet be removed by the strong arm of the law.

A Wonderful Street.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom is now in London trying to raise money for building an arcade under the whole length of Broadway, New York. If he succeeds, that will be the most extraordinary thoroughfare known to the history of cities. The scheme is to make a new street under the present surface of Broadway, extending to the houses on each side, and lit by electric lights at night and glass reflectors in the daytime. The middle of the street would hold railway tracks, not only for city travel, but to accommodate in-coming trains from every part of the country. The traveller in San Frarcisco or St. Paul would not only buy his ticket for New York, but the hotel on Broadway where he intended to stop. Freight and baggage would be conveyed directly to the warehouse or be received by the express car which was to convey it to any part of the country. Then traffic of all kinds could be carried on on each side of the arcade. There would thus be a double tier of stores. Provision could be made for sewers, water mains, gas pipes, and heating tubes, In short, it would become a double street and the value of the property quadrupled along the route. Engineers say the scheme is entirely practicable. There is business enough now on Broadway for two thoroughfares.

Where to see the Great Trotters of New York.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.

No two men in America have had more experience with fine trotting stock, and none are better judges than Calvin M. Priest, of the New York Club Stables, 28th street near Fifth avenue and Dan Mace, of the Excelsion Stables, West 29th street, New York the champion double-team driver of the United States. Both of these gentlemen say, that for painful ailments in horses, such as cuts, bruises, swellings, lameness, stiffness, St. Jacobs Oil is superior to anything they have ever used or heard of. This is also the opinion of Prof. David Robarge, the celebrated horse-shoer of the metropolis, and thousands of stock-owners throughout tho country. As a pain cure for man and beart St. Jacobs Oil has no equal. Mr. Priest recites the case of a valuable trotter, so stiff from rheumatism, that he could not move an inch. By one thorough application of St. Jacobs Oil at night, the animal was completely cured, and was fit for the race-track the next day.

The "Woman's Kingdom" is what George Augustus Sala calls the United States.

The use of Pilis, Salts, Castor Oil, &c., and other nauseous, griping Cathartics is unnecessary, as a pleasant substatute is found in Dr. Carson's Bitters, which acts as a Cathartic without griping or nausea. All Druggists sell it. 50 cents a Bottle.

Madame Albani and her husband, Mr. Ernest Gye, were recently "received" by the Queen at Balmoral.

From MR. WILLIAM MAGRATH. Erindale, Credit P. O., Jan. 8th, 1883.

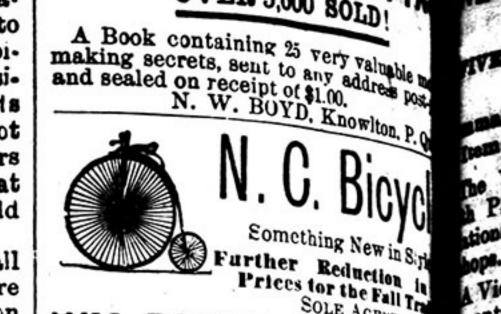
My DEAR SUTHERLAND: Some two months since I became so afflicted with Rheumatism of the neck and right shoulder as to render my right arm nearly powerless. I determined to try your "Rheumatine," and the result is that I am now free from pain and enjoy the full use of my arm. My general health is also much improved by the use of the medicine. The first two bottles relieved me—the third bottle freed me from all pain. WM. MAGRATH. J. N. Sutherland, St. Catharines.

At St. Sebastian the Spanish Queen Christina's gray water-proof and simple poke bonnet caused her to be mistaken for an English governess.

Important. When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollors, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, Restaurant suppled with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel the for less money at the Grand Union Hotel tha at any other first-class hotel in the city.

A Good Move. -Tennessee has adopted ? new plan to diminish drunkenness, by passing a law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors without the written consent of their parents or guardians, or to husbands who are common drunkards unless their wives give their consent. The operation of this law will be watched with interest. Our new Dominion license law prohibits the sale to minors under sixteen years of age, but we would like to see increased restrictions in that direction.

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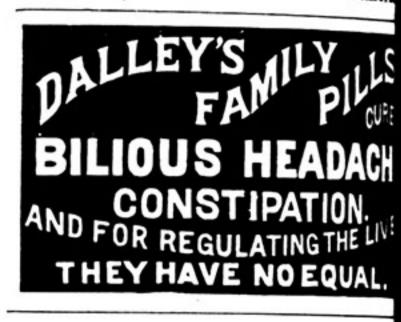
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Running in connection with the Grand In Railway of Canada. Sailing from Quebece Saturday during the summer months and to announced officially that the Portland every alternate Thursday during ly institute numerous reformenter months. Sailing dates from Quebec railway service. It is a On ario, 22nd Sept. | Toronio, Or gon, 29th Dominion, 6th Oct. | Montreal, 2th Rates of passage : Cabin, Quebec to Liverp which will place them on \$50, \$60, \$65, \$80; return, \$90, \$108, \$117, \$ both as regards their citiz according to steamer and berth. Intermedianters interests, and to a gr \$40. Steerage, \$24. The saloons and stateroo them less liable to the mur where but little motion is felt, and no cattle which they have been su sheep are carried on them. For further parti lower classes of Russians lar apply to any Grand Trunk Raiway Age year. or local agents of the Company, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO. General Agents, Month

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IVE MINUTES SELECT pary of Foreign, Domes mens -Pitay, Concise and

Vatican is arranging Prussia for the improve tions and the restoration of

Vienna despatch says t ents in Styria have been risonment for 22 years i perty of the Jews.

the grand jury have return t charging O'Donnell with sponed till Nov. 21st. W. Mackey and James G. signed at Paris a cont

melantic cables. The first the public June 1st. 1884. W. Vitre, editor of the Dra one, has been arrested, cha ing the workingmen to vice ullivan says he will not und defence unless time i

the witnesses and Russe ding counsel, to reach Engli es receipts for the past six i increase over the same peri arly 10 per cent. The net i ased 19 per cent.

The Telegraph says the pol obtain any evidence show tween O'Donnell and the In reported that the Governme postponement of the trial. In the "Ada Atkinson mys d., Jacob Nelling, accused of lling Ada Atkinson, his emp has confessed the crim. An enquiry is to be made in

m of the working classes of agland, with the view of as d to emigrate to the North A Durban dispatch says the

Cetewayo's party, who asse sh, where he has been hid rised by Chief Usibepu' aghtered half of them. At the meeting of the Du the Poor recently, a letter shop of Toronto was read u rehbishop says that Canada with pauper immigrants. Among the villages destroy ake in the Grecian Archir

olis were Katopania, Reis, I e latter celebrated for its books are still felt on the is he British Admiral has sen hesme and Chios. One hundred and fifty An

recting a lighthouse on the Candor, 120 miles east of P tores and decamped in boat

The vessel reported embar stock was the English schoor erves of the American Ala Company. Her cargo of h was confiscated. The school Petropaulovski. The crew, Line of Steamshi Englishmen and fifteen Jap to Vladivostock.

A St. Petersburg despate authority that he will issue ence to the affairs of Jews I

Sir Stafford Northcote cle in Ireland recently with a He said to develop her peeded order, repose, and Government, not offering b sensational legislation the violent repression. He d Imported from France and Bre Act a beneficial measure stered. There should be national disturbers who Rule through new measu ernment, and he warned

grard against them. A Constantinople despate cent earthquake was most lia, being particularly de portion of the coast which of the island of Chios. A property has been destro which is at present impo Chesmeh was badly dama Were lost. At Smyrna th severe. A regular pani the continuance of the v damage was slight. On the shock was also severe was short and little dama reports received from po Chesmeh and south-east Pears that an extensive a Mected.

The latest productions facturers of Munich are fine aixteenth-century gla ish, Spanish, and Vene form of urns, chalices, pl Tases, the originals of w Present only in the Art and the Louvre in Paris. of these pieces consist of of colored glass on whi intaglio traceries betwee The effect is artistic, ma tifully barbaric.